Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 02, 1856. No. 96

THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of Parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.

1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.

1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.

1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.

1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, K. N.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K. N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, K. N.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K. N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.

1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.

1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.

1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. J. S. Stranahan, K. N., 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, K. N.*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, K. N.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.

1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.*, 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.*, 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.

1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. J. Glancy Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.

1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.

1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.

1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.

1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.

1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.

1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.

1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.

1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.

1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.

1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.

1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.

1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.

1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. †H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.

1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.

1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.

1. Alfred B. Greenwood, 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.

1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.

1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.

1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.

1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.

1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.

1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction.
Wash. Union.

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent,
EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

ROR SPRING TRADE.—WHOLE-SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C.
JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

Town Property for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT IN the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Martin and Salisbury streets, a few minutes walk from the market and one square west of Fayetteville street. The site is a convenient one for a private residence, having attached a good sized garden, and it is sufficiently central for business of any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.
W. WHITAKER, Sr.
Raleigh, Sept'r 15, 1856. 86—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pat. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelaline, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.
The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S
Piano-Forte Wareroom, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.
Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:
"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of your volume brought up some delightful recollection of scenes, and characters, long since passed away; for at Richmond at the time of my exit, there was a rare assemblage of the talent and beauty of Virginia, and the impressions I received then have ever made "the Old Dominion dear to me."
This book is for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, Wm. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III. READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Depot of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.
The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.
A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.
Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts. Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

WILL BE SOLD,
In Kempsville, Princess Anne County, Va., at the tavern of Mr. Williams, on SATURDAY, the 15th of November.

7,000 ACRES OF LAND—SITUATED IN Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, belonging to estate of the late Wm. C. Borroughs—viz:
Veal's Pasture tract, 1,600 acres, situated on the N. Landing and Gum Swamp roads, three miles from Kempsville. Land heavily timbered, with three or four small farms.—Sold in tracts of 200 acres or more to suit purchasers.
North Landing tract, 1,800 acres, situated immediately upon North River and Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.—This land is very heavily timbered with pine and oak. This tract will also be divided in 200 acre tracts or more, with a good landing to each division to suit purchasers.
The Ewell Farm of 300 acres, one mile from Kempsville, good dwelling, kitchen, barn, &c. One hundred acres cleared, well adapted to corn, wheat, &c. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, &c.
Ship's Neck track of 250 acres, 3 miles from Kempsville, well timbered with cypress, oak and pine.
Holland tract of 250 acres, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 60 acres cleared, balance in wood.
Another tract, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 75 acres, heavily covered with pine wood of good quality, said tract purchased from estate of John Petty, deceased.
One tract, in Eastern Shore Swamp, of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Gregory.
One tract, on Linkhorn Bay, of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared. The balance in good pine timber, with an excellent fishery attached.
One tract, near Nimmo's Church, of 100 acres timbered land.
One tract, in Gum Swamp, of 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Wilson Whitehurst and Mrs. Etheredge, with a growth of young oak timber.
Two small farms, at West Neck bridge, 50 acres each.
One tract of 50 acres in Pungo.
Allmand tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Cornick, Sr., deceased.
One track in Norfolk county, of 50 acres, on Elbow road, adjoining the lands of Stephen Tatem, Esq.
A small Farm, on Lambert's Point, in view of Hampton roads, with sundry other places of land.
Also, 20 lots of lands of 2 acres each, situated at Terminus of Canal, at North Landing.
A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to review the land will please apply to Francis Thomson, or Edward Foster, at Kempsville.
TERMS:—One-third cash, balance in two equal instalments of one and two years.
BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.
September 18, 1856. 90—sw12t

For Sale.

THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres, lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 25 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to.
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, UPON reasonable terms, a tract of land known as PAOLI, lying on the Hillsborough road, about two miles from the State House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. There are two handsome building sites on the tract, and the lands have been well manured and produce good crops. They will also sell two tracts of Wood Land, lying in the same neighborhood, between three and four miles from the city; one containing seventy-five and three-fourth acres,—the other forty-five and one-half acres.
If these lands are not before disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and the title be reserved until the payment of the purchase money.
ROBERT B. GILLIAM, }
T. BROWN VENABLE, } Ex'cut. of R.
JAMES McKIMMON, } Kinchen.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 89—swtd.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and confinement, in any jail, so that we can get him, of our NEGRO MAN, SOWELL, aged about twenty-one years. Said negro is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. J. Terrell's, where he has a wife. He jumped off the cars near Weldon, about the 1st of January last.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND,
L. A. POWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1856.

OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTING BRUSHES.—The undersigned beg to announce that they are continuing the manufacturing of—and are prepared to fill orders, to any extent for—the different varieties of Plain and Fancy Colored Brushes, upon the most favorable terms for cash, or approved credit. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.
L. G. HANSEN, & CO.,
176 Front street, New York.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.
84—swtm.

NEW SPEAKER.—THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER or Sixth Reader; containing, in great variety, the Master Pieces of Oratory, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue; with an Appendix; embracing Knowles' Model Debate; The Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States, with marginal index; Washington's Farewell Address, with running index and marginal questions, by Dr. Barton Ross, A. M. N. G.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

9TH MONTH, 1856.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
No. 60 SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.

ANNOUNCE TO THE TRADE THE ARRIVAL of their importations of
English, Irish, Scotch and French Goods,
which, with large purchases in the Northern and Eastern markets, enable them to offer a Stock equal if not superior to any ever owned by themselves or their predecessors, Paul & McIlwaine.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, 4-4 Sheetings and 4-4 Osnaburgs, and for genuine Irish Flax Threads and Shoe Threads, Virginia Fulled Linseys and Kerseys.
Sept. 17, 1856. 88—

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the large and valuable plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear River, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Harris, M. McCoy, and others.
On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear. Also, a good proportion of upland suitable for the production of corn, oats, wheat and cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of corn by any in the county.
There is on the place a two-story barn, 70 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin and threshing machine, besides smaller barns and other necessary out houses, cotton screw, &c.
The place is well watered and as healthy as any on the river, having the convenience of steam boats, running by the place to Fayetteville and Wilmington. In connection with this tract will be sold 95 acres of pine land, well timbered, about one mile from the plantation.
A credit of one and two years will be given. Bonds with undoubted security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
J. A. WOMACK, Ex'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 25, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOW READY.
Swaim's Justice—Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854–'55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents*.
BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., LL.B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding.
Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.
This day published and for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

ANNUAL ADDRESS,

Delivered before the North-Carolina State Agricultural Society, at the Fair Grounds near Raleigh, on Friday, the 17th October, 1856, by Prof. E. MITCHELL, *of the University.*

Three weeks ago last Tuesday, I was honored with a communication from the Committee of the Agricultural Society of North-Carolina, in relation to the duty I now discharge. A gentleman *had been* selected for the performance of it, in all respects qualified,—one who would have offered for your acceptance the counsels of a wisdom, in which the operations of a mind richly endowed by nature, would appear, combined with the fruits and results of earnest study, mature reflection, and a very sufficient experience. But, it having been ascertained that this excellent gentleman would be called away and detained elsewhere by circumstances, at the time beyond his control, it became necessary to find a person who, on the spur of the moment, would provide something that would pass muster at this anniversary.—The Committee did me the honor of taking it for granted that if I could not, on so short a notice, prepare an address suited to the importance of the subject and the dignity of the occasion, I might, at any rate, make believe do so, as well as some other people. Three weeks and two days were, I acknowledge, ample time for the task assigned, if one had nothing else to do. But we are overrunning with students at the University, and have abundant occupation in the discharge of our duties there, not only every day but all day, which, of course, alters materially the condition of things. So much of apology seems to me appropriate in the way of deprecating too severe and searching a criticism, in case that in regard to the matter or the execution of what I have now to offer, I shall be judged to have made some *approach* only to a decent respectability.

But a more weighty objection to the speaker, in the capacity in which he now appears, may be found in his manner of life, and what constitutes his employment from one year's end to another. He is nothing but a monk, it may be said, (a married one, by the way,) who is kept perpetually cloistered up there at the University, engaged in communicating to the young men the rudiments of science. What can he know about the operations of farming, the cultivation of the ground, or the raising of cattle?

What is here, as we may suppose, offered as an objection to me, constitutes, in my judgment, my very highest recommendation. It were a good thing for people of all occupations, professions and conditions in society, of each sex and every age, to have now and then from some authentic source, a statement of the opinions entertained respecting themselves and their modes of proceeding, by such as are the farthest possible removed from them in their social position and pursuits. It would be very amusing at least, and might be useful sometimes, for lawyers, preachers, shoemakers, farmers, doctors, merchants, and others to listen to the talks their neighbors have about them.

If somebody would only come over to our side of the house, and disclose the communications the sex have with each other about the men, when their heads are brought into closest proximity, and the sweet, low tones of their voices only are heard, but the words they utter are undistinguishable; or if the women could hear the frank and undisguised opinions of the men about themselves, when these same men speak out fearlessly to one another, instead of humbly talking blarney at the feet of a wife or a lady love, it might result in a mutual benefit

One of the happiest in conception, as well as successful in execution, of the productions of the poet Burns, is the Twa Dogs; where he introduces two individuals of the canine race, both apparently of fair character in their respective spheres, but occupying very different positions in society,—one a polished gentleman, and the other a plain, unpretending peasant, as interchanging opinions about the characters and conduct of mankind, when

> "Upon a knowe they sat them down,
> And there began a long digression
> About the lords o' the creation."

I never see two waggon horses of a Sunday or other day, when they may happen to be at leisure, standing together and thinking to each other for hours, without being desirous to know what ideas may be passing through the mind of each. If I could get hold of a hog newspaper, in which there was a communication from one who had lately been put up to fatten, expressing his opinions on matters and things in general, I should peruse his article with extreme interest. He would probably state that the character of the human race seemed to have changed greatly of late, and for the better. For that, whereas a few weeks ago his venerable and venerated mother, a sow somewhat aged, with a large family about her, could never crawl, when half famished, through an opening in the fence around a cornfield and help herself to a breakfast, without being cursed, driven rudely out, pelted with stones, beaten with a club, and her ears cruelly mangled and torn by ferocious dogs; here he, the writer was, in a comfortable yard or pen, with corn or other savory food always lying by him, a plenty of water supplied, a pleasant sleeping place at night, so that it was not his practice now to root any more except for exercise and his own amusement. He had doubts, indeed, about where all this considerate kindness would end; but for the present he was comfortable, and very happy.

Now, upon the principles here laid down, I can very well conceive that the farmers of North-Carolina may be willing to know what a body of men so excessively learned as are the Faculty of the University, think about their operations and upon farming in general. I assure you they entertain opinions upon these subjects (some of them) which are quite peculiar. Some of these I have taken the trouble to set down; "which," however, as Marc Antony says in the play, "which, pardon me, I do not mean to read." I stand here, then, as the unworthy representative of the University, in the presence of the farmers and planters of the State, to discourse to *them* about their own peculiar business, and to offer them counsel in relation to matters which they understand so much better than I can pretend to do.

In navigating a vessel across the ocean, there are several particulars to be attended to. Not only are the sails to be trimmed and set in such a manner as to catch the breeze, the helm to be managed with skill, the course by the compass to be noted and the log to be thrown at intervals so as to ascertain the progress the good ship is making, but from the record of observations so obtained, the position of the mariner on any particular day and at any hour is to be calculated, so that it may be known whether he is drawing near to the desired haven or approaching a dangerous coast. I propose to examine and ascertain, as accurately as I can, whereabouts we are in the great ocean of agricultural improvement and knowledge; especially that part of our knowledge which is most intimately connected with the science of chemistry. To do this it will be necessary to look pretty far back, as well as immediately about us.—If any art or science is warranted in tracing its history to the very cradle of the human race, I suppose this to be eminently true of farming, inasmuch as we have it from the very best of all authorities, that the first father of the human race was put into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it. Of the agriculture of this garden I do not propose to treat at present, though I may find occasion to speak of it hereafter. I come down, then, at a single stride from that remote era and unknown locality on the earth's surface to the most ancient seat of civilization and the arts; to Egypt and what is most worthy of attention in the condition and modes of culture in that country.

It seldom rains in Egypt, which, so far as the growth of vegetables is concerned, is dependent altogether upon the waters of the Nile. The habitable and cultivable part of that country, if not confined absolutely to the low grounds of that stream, extends but a very short distance beyond them.—Once in a year, somewhere between the middle and end of June, the river begins to swell from the effect of rains which have fallen, we do not know how long before, in the interior of the continent of Africa. The quantity of the water flowing in it goes on increasing very slowly for about two months, at the end of which time the channel of the Nile is brimful and it begins to come over the banks and cover the low grounds. A month later it is at its highest point, and a month later still, or at the end of October or beginning of November has returned to its channel again, leaving the soil after having been, flooded for two whole months, most thoroughly wet, and impregnated also with whatever elements of fertility the river has brought from the regions of its remote fountain head. The ground now receives what little breaking up it requires, and the wheat which is by far the most important crop, is sown. As the atmosphere of that country is always dry, at least as compared with that overhanging the other portions of the earth's surface, (an effect probably of the deserts that border Egypt on either hand,) the climate is favorable to the health and vigor of this particular grain. It is very little subject to blast, or rust, or mildew, or to any other of those casualties, which sometimes blight the hopes of the farmer in our own country. The agriculture of Egypt was therefore mainly, if not altogether mechanical, the overflowing of the Nile supplying annually the elements of a perennial fertility.

Palestine or the Holy Land, the theatre of so many miraculous events recorded in the Scriptures, was a very different sort of country. With some plains of moderate extent, the greater part of its surface is rolling or broken. The rock that underlies the soil is limestone. Here, as in Egypt, the kind of culture to which the population are in a great measure, if not altogether restricted, is determined by causes beyond human control. During four months and a half of the year—the three summer months, September, and the first half of October—rain very seldom falls there. The rains commence in the latter part of October and continue through the winter and spring. It follows that the rotation of crops must always have been imperfect in that country. Our common Indian corn, even if known, could never have been cultivated to an advantage in Palestine. Wheat was, and is, as in Egypt, the principal grain. The soil has always been, and is now, favorable to its growth and productiveness; so that with but an imperfect cultivation, the returns are good. It does not appear that the Hebrews were ever remarkable for their skill in farming. That they made some use of manure in the time of our Saviour, appears from the parable of the barren fig-tree, which the dresser of the vineyard requests to have spared, till he shall have had an opportunity to dig about it and *dung* it; after which, if it shall still continue unproductive, he consents that it shall be cut down. The means of improvement used by them appear to have been mostly mechanical; the loosening of the soil, and the eradication of the weeds, so as to hinder them from interfering with the growing crop.

When we pass from Palestine to the shores of Greece and Italy, we come to regions whose characteristics in their relations to agriculture bear a nearer resemblance to those of our own land. They are not without forests: their climates are somewhat warmer than ours; the deposition of moisture, under the forms of rain, hail or snow, instead of being confined to particular seasons, occur, as with us, in succession—one or the other of them, at moderate intervals, throughout the year. The modes of culture, therefore, that are appropriate to these famous countries, may be expected to approach more nearly to what obtains amongst ourselves. It is *possible*, therefore, that by the study of the ancient classes, some of which touch incidentally upon the topic of agriculture, and a few, as Virgil, Cato, Varro and Columella, treat professedly of it, we may be able to learn something in regard to the best methods of managing our farms here in North-Carolina. In point of fact we can find in them *very little* that is beyond the science and skill of an intelligent negro on any common plantation.

The notices which the Greeks have left us of their modes of culture are few and meagre. There are certain facts connected with the growth of vegetables, which are likely to force themselves upon the attention of the most casual observer, and which were not neglected in the agriculture of this or any other ancient people.

1. The rankness of the grass and weeds just about the spot where some manure has fallen, may be expected to suggest to the most slovenly and careless farmer the application of the same substance to the roots of wheat or any other vegetable he may have under cultivation; as a pretty certain means of rendering the returns larger, of a better quality, and on both accounts more valuable. Hebrews, Greeks and Romans, seem therefore alike to have understood the effect of manures, though Hesiod, one of the most ancient of the Greek poets, whose works have come down to us, and who wrote expressly of agriculture, does not mention them at all.

2. When a pile of logs or a brush-heap is burnt in a field, the growth upon that spot will show that some influence has been exerted, or something has been liberated from the wood and deposited there, which is favorable to the increase of vegetables of every kind, whether wild or cultivated. This will naturally lead to the application of ashes as a manure, and of course with good results.

3. From the visible effects of the summer shower, we are naturally led to conjectnre that by supplying water in any other way, we may accomplish the same ends. This will be true, especially if we can direct a running stream from its course, and lead it along our cultivated fields. The great principles of agriculture, therefore, that were received, and the processes that were adopted and carried into practice by the ancients, were few in number.

1. The soil has to be loosened and mellowed by means of the plough or some other mechanical agency, before the seed is committed to it; and it is desirable that this stirring of the ground be renewed subsequently, whilst the crop is growing.

2. Other vegetables besides the one we are cultivating are to be rooted out, or the crop is to be kept clean. Solomon represents himself as having "passed by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo it was all grown over with thorns—and nettles had covered the face thereof."

3. They understood the use of stable or farmyard manure, though they do not appear to have valued it as highly as do the moderns.

4. They esteemed ashes as a manure.

5. They were aware of the beneficial effects of irrigation.

6. Finally, they were not wholly ignorant of what is accomplished by a judicious rotation of crops. Their method of fallowing differed from ours in one particular; it was extended through a longer period. The field that was to be sown in wheat in the year 57, was ploughed for the first time in the way of preparation in the fall of 56.

7. We learn from Pliny that the use of marl was understood, and its application practiced in France and Britain; whilst, if not unknown, it was at least neglected in Italy.

From agriculture proper, one of the authors before me, Varro proceeds to the subject of stock-breeding, to which he devotes eleven chapters.

1. On the origin and dignity of stock-breeding.	6. Concerning asses.
2. On sheep, rams and lambs.	7. Of horses and mares.
3. On goats of both sexes and kids.	8. Of mules of both kinds.
4. About the hog.	9. About dogs.
5. Concerning bulls and cows	10. About shepherds.
	11. Of milk, cheese, and wool.

All this is, of course, very learned, and if any one of the company now here shall be pleased to enter upon the study of the Latin and read Varro, that he may learn over again what he knows already, I have only to say that this is a free country.

We will leave the ancients then, pass by the dark ages, and come down at once to comparatively modern times. Britain, the country of the ancestors of most us, was long, like the rest of Europe, thinly peopled and badly cultivated. Even after the revival of learning, the business of farming was not at a higher level in regard to either theory or practice than amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans. The first considerable improvements were suggested by a man in whose views and plans for a better method of culture, truth and error were strangely mingled. Down to his time nearly all crops had been sown broadcast, as the small grains are generally with us.

In 1731, or one hundred and twenty-five years ago, Jethro Tull published his treatise on horse-hoeing. He was an earnest and keen observer, and noticing the effect produced by a careful cultivation and the loosening of the soil, he drew the conclusion that the one and only thing required for the production of a good crop, beyond the mere eradication of the weeds, is to open the ground repeatedly—to keep it, in fact, always loose and mellow, so that the roots of the growing plants may easily penetrate it in search of the nourishment they require. He made small account of manure, almost the only use of which he represented to be to divide the terrestrial matter, which affords nutriment to the mouths of the vegetable rootlets, which end can be accomplished, he said, more completely and in a way in all respects preferable by tillage. Tull begins by showing that the roots of plants extend much farther than is commonly believed, and then proceeds to inquire into the nature of their food. After examining several hypotheses, he decides this food to be fine particles of earth. It is necessary, therefore, not only to pulverize the soil by repeated ploughings before it is seeded, but as it becomes gradually more and more compressed and hardened afterwards, resource must be had to tillage, or horse-hoeing, as he called it, whilst the plants are shooting up, which also destroys the weeds that would deprive them of the nourishment that is in readiness for them. His system of tillage was very much the same that has long been practised in this country in the culture of corn, and at a later date of cotton, only he would discard manure altogether as too filthy a substance to be employed in the production of what is to be used for food; and he would apply the method or process of ploughing or horse-hoeing with some kind of coulter or cultivator to the crops, where each plant occupies a much smaller space than does a stalk of corn or cotton, as in the case of turnips and wheat. Of course, when the ground is to be stirred between rows which are so much nearer together, it becomes indispensable that those rows be perfectly straight and true, their distances from each other exactly equal, and that the whole business be conducted with the utmost care and precision. Tull contributed indirectly, therefore, to the neatness and beauty of the agriculture of Great Britain, and the perfection of the methods now in use there. The turnip crop, in particular, which receives so much attention there, thrives wonderfully under this kind of management, and if introduced into the smaller patches that are seen at this season of the year somewhere about every plantation in North Carolina, would have an excellent effect. With the same expenditure of manure a crop of equal goodness would be produced over a much larger surface, and we should have a better supply of an article on which to feed our wives and daughters during the winter. Tull represented a rotation of crops to be unnecessary at least, if not utterly useless.

Men of better sense and sounder judgment, discarding the whimsies of Tull, availed themselves of his reasonable suggestions. They continued to collect, preserve, and apply their manures as they had done before, and at the same time adopted his methods of careful tillage, and his great panacea for so many of the ills of agriculture, horse-hoeing, for those crops to which it is especially applicable. The farming of England underwent a gradual though slow amelioration. The great agent, the science that was to carry it forward to a perfection, the attainment of which had hitherto been regarded as impracticable, was as yet unknown—was yet to be called into being.

The origin of the modern chemistry dates no further back than a single century. In 1756, Dr. Black published his "Thesis de Magnesia Alba," in which he showed that, besides the air we breathe, there is at least one other kind with properties wholly different, and it became probable that there are others still; not improbable that there are many other such substances. Chemists entered with ardor into the new field of investigation that was in such manner laid open to them, and the constitution of vegetable matter became, so far as relates to the great facts and principles connected with it, pretty well understood. Vegetable fibre of every kind, as seen in trees, in grasses, and the other products of cultivation, is composed mainly of three substances, viz.: oxygen and hydrogen, which are the constituent elements of water and carbon, or the coal that is seen at the blacksmith's shop. Water is present every where in a favorable season, so that we can very well understand, whence *that* its procured by vegetables of every kind. But with regard to the carbon, it is at first sight by no means clear whence it is that it comes. Take, for example, a field of corn at fodder-pulling time. There is a large burthen of carbon in it—in the stalks, the blades, and the ears. There is often very nearly, if not quite, as much carbon *in the soil* that late in the season as there was in the spring. From whence, then, has this constituent of the crop been derived? It was at length ascertained very fully by a long course of experiments instituted by different philosophers, between the years 1770 and 1800, from what source it is that vegetables are supplied with the larger part of the carbon they contain; that it exists in a state of combination, united to another elementary substance, in a gaseous state, diffused in small proportions through the atmosphere. This gas, or air, bearing the name of carbonic acid, is, so far as the wants and necessities of *animals* are concerned to be regarded as an impurity in the substance we breathe. If it exceeds a certain proportion or limit, the air containing it becomes positively noxious and deadly. It is what is sometimes used, especially by females for the purpose of suicide in Paris and elsewhere. It is a product of respiration, of combustion, of the slow decay of animal and vegetable matter, and other agencies. It is absorbed by the leaves of the plants, decomposed under the influence of the light of the sun, the carbon retained for the use of the vegetable, and the pure, vital air, which is one of its constituents, given out. The leaves with which the forests are clothed in summer have no other use or purpose so far as has been hitherto ascertained, than the accomplishment of these changes. The grove around the University furnishes an experiment on a large scale, illustrative and confirmatory of the truths that have just been stated. The soil contains almost no carbon under any form. The leaves, when they fall, at this season of the year, are mostly swept off by the wind during the winter. and what few remain are burnt at the opening of the spring. Yet the quantity of carbon in the trunks and limbs of the trees is evidently increasing from year to year. An additional, and it is by no means an inconsiderable quantity of carbon is accumulated in the leaves themselves, which, as has just been stated, are either swept off by the wind or burnt. There is no other source from which all this carbon can by any possibility have been derived but the atmosphere.

The effect of animal life, therefore, is to contaminate the air we breathe so far as its relations to their own healtful existence is concerned, and at the same time to charge it with nourishing food for vegetables; whilst on the other hand, vegetables rob the air of what is most grateful and congenial to their own appetites, and restore it purified and cleansed to meet the wants of the animal.

This was a prodigious step in advance in our knowledge of organized nature, revealing to us much in the economy of the vegetable and animal world which it was most desirable to know, and furnishing an explanation to a certain extent of the uses of putrescent manures; but the information so acquired was with reason a good deal more prized by the vegetable physiologist than by the agriculturist. Indeed, the latter cared but little for it; he could make very little use of it.

For if vegetables, the crops we cultivate and raise, are composed of the elements of water, which they can easily procure, which we can supply if they are so in want that there is an absolute necessity for it; and if carbon, which they got from the air; all they can possibly want is a soil of almost any sort in which to obtain a foothold and raise themselves up so as to place themselves under the genial influence of the atmosphere and the sun's rays. Why then should there be a difference in soils? Why should not one be as good as another? For a long time we were unable to assign any satisfactory reason. One class of men—one profession was as much in the dark about the matter as another. There was a mass of facts to which was given by courtesy rather than because they had any valid title to it, the name of agriculturecal chemistry. It was not, in fact, entitled to the name, and for a number of years I was accustomed to deny that there was any such science as agricultural chemistry. In the year 1812, or 44 years ago, Sir Humphrey Davy, at the instance of the English Board of Agriculture, delivered in London a course of lectures, which were afterwards published, on this subject. They were written with the elegance and precision which characterize all the productions of his pen, but so far as the information they contain and the new facts they furnish are concerned, they are of no considerable value. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that the interest they awakened was only temporary; it soon died out, and the whole subject lay neglected for a number of years. An intelligent friend of mine, in the soundness of whose judgment, as well as in his general fairness, I have great confidence, and who had, at least, paid great attention to the subject of agriculture, told me that after reading Sir Humphrey's book carefully through, he seemed to have gleaned out of the mass of chaff of which it is in the main composed, one idea both valuable and new, and no more. Some exaggeration, it may be believed, here was in this statement, but the worth of the contributions of Sir Humphrey to agricultural chemistry, it will, I believe, be conceded on all hands, was very inconsiderable.

At length, men in groping about in the darkness began to feel the truth and to lay hold of it, and though from the want of the needful books of reference, I cannot speak with perfect confidence, I am of the opinion that not only to the Germans in general, but to Springel in particular, the larger part of the credit connected with the more recent discoveries in this field of science, and with the new views that are taken, is due. Another prodigious stride, and one of great importance, has unquestionably been made, and its importance depends upon the fact that it is in the right direction. We are placed by it in a condition not only to correct our own theories, but also to *improve our practice*. There is a science of agricultural chemistry now, and its teachings are of immense value. I have, first of all, to state briefly but distinctly what they are.

When vegetables are burnt they leave a quantity of ashes behind them. The pine tree is almost an exception, for when we burn it the quantity of the ashes procured is inconsiderable. With this fact its capacity of growing slowly indeed, but with a degree of vigor even upon the sand hills that are barren for almost everything else, has probably a close connexion. Vegetable matter generally, leaves a considerable quantity of ashes. Is this what Tull supposed?—merely some fine particles of common earth, or have ashes a peculiar constitution of their own, and one that is different for each particular kind of vegetable growth, and does the matter contained in these ashes play an important part in the economy of every plant? These were the questions to be settled, and the answers that have been returned have a deep and important significancy for the agriculturist. With the truths they state, his mind should be very thoroughly imbued; they should be perfectly familiar to him. There *are* a few chemical compounds that, as they are always found in its ashes, appear to be essential to the healthy and vigorous growth of each plant, so that if they are present in suitable quantity in a soil, and there is no other hindrance, that will be a fertile soil for the vegetable in question. These indispensable requisites of fertility are few in number; they are required by nearly all, if not by all absolutely of the *plants* we cultivate, though not by all in the same proportion and in an equal degree. They are potashes, or that substance in common which communicates to it the property of forming a soap when boiled for some time with an oil or with tallow; soda, which is nearly related in its properties to potashes; lime, magnesia, silica or the earth of common white flint, phosphoric acid, and sulphuric acid.

Now it is remarkable with regard to two of these substances so indispensable to vegetation, (potashes and phosphoric acid) that they are everywhere and nowhere. A proof it is of the existence of a wise and kind intelligence that presided over the creation of the earth and all that inhabit it, and that he has ordered all things well. They are diffused in *small* quantity and proportion through all soils, whilst there are few if any extensive and rich mines of them from which they may be extracted and strewed over the surface of our fields, so as to create in them all a fertility which is not native and natural. Wherever there is one of those blades of grass on which our domestic animals feed, or a stalk of wheat which brings a single grain of seed to maturity, there are potashes and phosphate of lime in the soil. The quantity especially of the last named substance may be very inconsiderable, so small that the analytical chemist who has a parcel of that soil under examination, will with difficulty, if at all, be able to separate and weigh it. The entry in his note book may be—phosphoric acid—a trace, whilst from a stalk of wheat we obtain a statement considerably different. There is certainly no superfluity of phosphoric acid, the wheat stalk would say, in that soil, yet I found enough to meet my immediate necessities, as if you burn me, stem, blade and grain, and proceed to analyze my ashes, you will readily discover.

The fact that these few substances are always found in the ashes of vegetables, seems to furnish decisive proof that they play an important part in the economy of the plant, and are essential to it, as they also are, the greater part of them, to animals of different races and kinds. Of the particular uses of each, and what changes are accomplished through its agency, we are wholly ignorant. It is one of the secrets of the Deity, from over which he may never permit a human hand to lift the veil; but in the mean time, we shall do wisely in applying for our own advantage the knowledge we have already acquired. I recapitulate, therefore, the facts to which your attention is more particularly invited, once more.

Potassa or potashes, as they commonly call it in the market, and phosphate of lime, are found to be contained in the ashes of all or nearly all the vegetables we are in the practice of cultivating in this country, from which we infer that if not absolutely indispensable, they are very important and useful to the plant, and when they are present in considerable quantity in the soil, promote very greatly its fertility. This is not mere speculation and theory, but it has been fully established by experiment. Fields that were utterly barren, and in the soil of which no phosphate of lime could be detected, on receiving a generous application of that substance, have yielded abundant crops. These two precious substances exist in small quantity in the soil of North-Carolina, and in every part of it, in the east and the west, in every county, on every plantation, on the surface, and at all depths. But here I shall perhaps be met with an objection. Of what use is your chemistry after all? You tell us that you have found out that these substances are absolutely necessary, indispensible to plants—that they are everywhere and nowhere—every where in small quantities—whilst there are few if any extensive and rich mines of them. Of what advantage, then, can it be to us to be advised of the important part they play in the vegetable world. Your information is just about as valuable as would be that of the physician, who, coming to the bedside of a patient should tell him, that he knew what was the matter with him, understood his disease perfectly well, and could relieve him with ease, if he could only furnish himself with the appropriate remedies—but unfortunately these were at present, nowhere to be obtained. Just so you tell us that our soils are, or may become diseased—that you know what medicine must be applied to restore them to sound and perfect health, but are silent about the places where, or the methods by which, they are to be procured.

It is not to be denied that there is some show of reason in these objections. But they may be met so far as the claims of chemistry, and the question respecting the benefits conferred by her upon agriculture are concerned, by certain counter statements. If we cannot accomplish all that might be desired, we can do something. We can suggest the erection of a bone mill in each county so as to make the best and most economical use that is possible of the small amount of phosphate of lime we have already at our command—we can recommend the most careful search amongst the shell limestones of the low country for masses containing an available per centage of this precious substance. And finally, we can warn our fellow-citizens of the danger of permitting whatever stock we now have of these constituents of a rich soil, to run to neglect and waste. I think I can satisfy any one who will follow a fair and honest argument to its legitimate conclusions, and who will adopt such conclusions as part and parcel of his belief, that these invaluable substances are contained in larger proportion in what we commonly call the soil as distinguished from the subsoil, than at any other point that is within some five feet of the surface; and the use I intend to make of this fact is to press upon the farmers of the State a more diligent use than has hitherto been made in North-Carolina husbandry of all the means at their disposal, and especially hill side ditching and horizontal plowing, as the only means they have of perpetuating the fertility of the fields they cultivate. I know very well that these are agricultural operations which are faithfully attended to by some few individuals. My object will be to show that there is reason in the methods they employ; that it is no humbug which we recommend, and induce as many persons as I can who cultivate rolling or broken land, to adopt the practice.

North Carolina, at the time the white man first made his appearance on the western shore of the Atlantic and the Aboriginal Indian was its only inhabitant, was covered all over, as it had been for ages, with a continuous forest. Not exactly such a forest as is now seen through those parts of the county of Wake, for example, which have not yet been cut down: the large trees were more thinly scattered, presenting somewhat the appearance of an orchard. This feature of the original landscape has not yet been altogether obliterated in some of the extreme western counties. The large trees threw out their roots in every direction in search of the food, the moisture, and earthly salts especially, which were indispensible to their healthy and vigorous growth. The tap root goes directly downwards, giving off its branches, and the small rootlets penetrate sometimes to a depth of ten, twelve and fifteen feet. They are in search of potash, soda, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and a few other things, which they collect and carry up so as to be deposited in the trunk, limbs, and leaves. When these woody matters perish, whether in the natural course of decay or by being burnt upon the ground, the precious elements of fertility that have been extracted from the *sub-soil*, and from that which lies at a considerable depth, have been brought up and incorporated with the vegetable tissue, are liberated and mingled with the top soil. They are likely to be dissolved again to a certain extent by the rains that fall, some part of them is carried off to the ocean and irrecovably lost, some is soaked up and sinks to a certain distance into the ground, but a large part remains at or near the surface, helping to constitute what we call the soil. The principle for which I am contending is simply one that is well understood by many persons, but not brought out with the distinctness in which, from its importance, it merits to be placed. That the *soil* from the course, and in consequence of the events and changes by which it has been formed, is necessarily richer in the elements of fertility than the subsoil, and that the existing upper-soil is therefore to be retained in its position by all the decent and honest methods we can employ.—Amongst these, *hill-side* ditching and horizontal ploughing appear to me to hold the first place. The deep subsoil has been in a course of impoverishment and the surface soil in a course of enrichment for ages, and what the final results of such a process are likely to be, I suppose it requires not the wisdom of a Solomon to determine and decide. What we need at this time, as it appears to me, more than anything else, in agricultural chemistry, is, a long series of analyses, extending not laterally but vertically, not an account of the composition of a parcel of soil taken in Edgecombe, and of another from Rowan; but the same thing for parcels from different depths. Suppose a deep well to be dug here in Raleigh, and the earth examined, which is taken, *at the surface*, and at the depths of 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24 feet, till we come to a point where the decomposed rock differs but little in constitution from such as is still solid. The information afforded by such analyses would be valuable, inasmuch as, amongst other things, it would settle definitely the question in relation to the safety of such kind of deep ploughing, as shall bring the *deep* subsoil to the surface, whilst that which had been at the surface is buried where the roots of plants will hardly reach it.

Most of the farmers whom I have the honour to address know very well what is meant by a gully or a galled place in a field. This last name is well applied. They are spots as unsightly, and uncomfortable, as those upon a working animal, from which the hair has been rubbed off, and the skin chafed and fretted, until it has become tender at least, if not sore. A person unacquainted with farming, who visited a large field or farm, that was in this condition, would be inclined perhaps to think very highly of it. The sides and bottoms of the gullies and washes, would be seen to have a rich, ruddy color—the earth itself to be tolerably mellow and pliable. I will turn in there, he would say, with a good sharp, heavy plow, break it up well, and show these stupid farmers how to raise corn. And those same farmers whom he characterizes as so stupid may be expected to watch with some degree of malicious pleasure the result of his operations. Such gullied and galled places, if not absolutely immedicable and incurable, are exceedingly difficult to be nursed into fertility. Differences unquestionably there will be in different places and counties; depending upon the kind of rock that underlies them. I am speaking of what is most common and general. And we can see the reason why these things are. The surface that is in these cases exposed, has been previously plundered and stripped of its potassa, soda, lime and phosphoric acid, by the trees which once grew just above it, when there was a soil above it; and now that the elements of fertility have been taken away, we need hardly wonder that it is barren. The sandstone that lies east and south of the University has extensive and valuable low grounds along the streams which flow through it. When these are cleared and brought under cultivation, it sometimes happens that a particular part, which produced well at first, is so situated that high freshets, as they occur, sweep off the whole of its upper surface or soil. The subsoil which is thus uncovered and brought up to the light of day, has about as inviting an appearance as the rest of the field; in color, texture, and other sensible properties, it seems to be in no degree inferior. Yet while those other parts are beautiful with luxuriant crops, upon the washed portion, even the weeds and wild grasses will hardly take the trouble of establishing themselves. No amount of culture—meaning by this a simple stirring of the ground—will render them productive. They must have added to them those elements of fertility of which they have long ago been deprived.

It will be understood that it is my purpose to compare the chemical constitution of the surface soil only with that of the subsoil through a few feet below, or as far as the roots of the forest trees reach, not with that of the earth which has resulted from the decomposition of the rocks at the depth of 25 or 30 feet. This last may be superior in its adaptation to the nourishment of vegetables to the surface soil; so that if a layer of earth two feet in thickness, could be brought at once to the surface, from that depth, throughout the whole of Wake county, it would be rendered so far as its capabilities for agriculture are concerned, a richer county than it is now. Some experiments on the earth brought up from the bottoms of deep wells, upon the discussion of which I have not time to enter now, have seemed to point in that direction, and to warrant the belief that in some future, *very remote*, age, men may be driven to the task of tunneling the hills, to derive from them the means of providing for themselves—the necessaries of life—that they will then mine to obtain a virgin soil, as they now do for silver and gold.

Some facts stated by Dr. Lyell, in his principles of geology, respecting certain lavas on the island of Ischia, which lies in front of the bay of Naples, lend a degree of probability to what has just now been suggested. These lavas appear to have been poured out of the bowels of the earth, somewhat more than 2,000 years ago; they have undergone a rather rapid decomposition, and produced a soil of the most exuberant fertility. Lyell visited the island and examined it in person in the year 1828.—"Such," he says, "is the strength of the virgin soil, that the shrubs have become almost arborescent; and the growth of some of the smaller wild plants has been so vigorous that botanists have scarcely been able to recognize the species." Like this, other parts of the earth may have been, when they first came from the forming hand of their Creator; and in particular that region, eastward, in Eden, where the Lord God planted a garden, and put there the man whom he had formed.

But these are matters of mere speculation, and our subject is, or should be altogether practical.—My main object has been to show that the operation of hill-side ditching (already in use amongst many of our planters and farmers) is as reasonable and sound in theory as it is found to be beneficial in practice; and to recommend its adoption by all whose lands are in any considerable degree rolling or broken. And I have been the rather led to the selection of this topic, because it is an improvement that is within the reach of all persons; as well those of small capital, and who have but little ready money, as the men of ample means; of the farmer whose possessions are remote and difficult of access, so that he cannot readily and easily supply himself with foreign fertilizers; as of the amateur agriculturalist here in Raleigh, who by the profuse employment of guano, powdrette and superphosphate of lime, has bloated his field into a sickly show of a fertility which does not really belong to it. My object has been to benefit a little, if I could, *the masses*—to call their attention to the means of transmitting to the next generation the soil of North Carolina, little if at all injured by the culture to which we have subjected it. It is a contribution which every good citizen may be expected to make to the public weal, especially, as the expense of time and labor, on a plantation of moderate extent, is so comparatively inconsiderable. But little direct, positive good, not much increase of the returns his fields yield, is to be expected. Its object is rather the prevention of mischief and evil. If the valuable results of its adoption are not witnessed, the opposite effect of it will be likely to render itself very distinctly visible, and will be felt in the diminished value assigned to his possessions by all who are acquainted with their history.

And having ventured to point out the duties of such as farm in a small way as well as of others, may I also be indulged in a suggestion in a single particular for their benefit in relation to the prizes that are from year to year to be adjudged here for excellencies of any kind. *That their effect be to call into existence the exact kind of improvement the country from the characters of its climate and soil most needs, as best adapted to its actual condition, and no others.* In England they have succeeded by long, patient and skilful attention to the subject, in carrying forward certain breeds of *sheep* to an high degree of perfection. These races are suited to the circumstances of that particular country, to the climate, the kind and quality of the food that is furnished there for this animal, and the condition and wants of the people. One of the animals that is of first rate importance here is the *hog*, which constitutes so large a portion of our food, from year to year; and we need for the uses we make of him not *any* kind of hog that may happen to turn up—not the hog that is most esteemed and has the highest value placed upon him in England, Germany or the Northern States—but a genuine North Carolina hog, native born and bred, whose desirable characters I will proceed very briefly to specify.

An English or German hog is an idle sluggard, as well as a glutton, from the time when he is littered till he feels the butcher's knife. He lives in a pen or in a field or lot of small dimensions, and does nothing but eat. He is a kind of machinery for converting vegetables and grains of different kinds into pork. Amidst our great extent of land unenclosed and still in forest, the North-Carolina hog is and should be, a very different kind of animal. He has almost as much mind as some men and women that I have seen, and this is one of his prime accomplishments. In a country that abounds in worms, weeds, acorns, and other mast, he *is* with good reason expected to be enterprising and industrious—to shift for himself. If I know of one that has ingenuity and audacity in getting through or over a fence into a corn field and helping himself there, I respect him the more on that account, and when he comes to be brought upon the table, I find his bacon the more savory and luscious for that very reason. But this is not all. There are some *men*, who if you stuff them with seven pounds of fat beef a day, will be like Pharaoh's lean kine, even if they are not mere walking skeletons. It is not *in* them to thrive and grow fat. On the other hand, we meet now and then with an old woman, who if you supply her with corn bread and give her water that is well peopled with tadpoles and other reptiles, the larvæ and eggs of insects will expand and swell out indefinitely. It is the same with regard to the hog. I mean to say there is the same kind of difference between individuals and races. A Chatham man, some years ago, as I was returning from Pittsborough to the University, took me around to see a sow and her litter of pigs, belonging to him, and which he proposed to sell me. As they appeared to be healthy and he commended them highly, I made the purchase. Things went well enough till the pigs were grown and were shut up in the latter part of October to be converted into pork. I then found that I might just as well attempt to fatten the same number of pine shingles. Other hogs, unlike these, show a disposition from their pighood to laugh and grow fat. These, if they are also industrious are the kind for North-Carolina, and many thousand dollars may unquestionably be saved in the State every year, by the gradual formation through a careful attention to this subject and repeated trials of a breed of this kind. To expect that any hog will fatten on absolute starvation, is unreasonable; but we want such as will make pork with the smallest possible drain upon the corn crib. When, therefore, this kind of stock is offered in competition for any kind of prize, the judges should, in my opinion, pay some regard to the intellectual and moral character, as well as the form and size of the animal. The history of his past life should be called for. What part of the bone and muscle and fat that is here has been gathered out of the woods or stubble field, and how much is the result simply of high feeding?—And according to the answers returned to these questions, should be the awards.

Gentlemen of the Committee, in answer to your call, I have come to discharge as well as I could the duty assigned me, and read in your hearing what had been prepared under the pressure of other engagements and with many interruptions. I think it well that there should be an annual address on these occasions; not that very much that is new, and on that account valuable, will be brought forward on an art, at least, if not a science, as old as agriculture. But it serves as a decent introduction to the business that is to succeed to it. I expect much more from the intercourse of gentlemen engaged in agriculture, and the interchange that is made of opinions on the best objects on which to bestow their labors, on the best methods of tillage, and a comparison of the products of different regions and counties. It is on agriculture, unquestionably, that the wealth and prosperity of North-Carolina and the comfort of its population depends, more than upon any other material thing that can be named. It must, therefore, be regarded by any person of moderate intelligence as a privilege not less than a duty, to contribute as I do this day, his mite to that with which the public and private prosperity is in such manner and so intimately connected.

Progress of the Campaign.—We continue, says the Washington Union, our extracts from letters recently received in this city from reliable correspondents:

OHIO.

Ohio, so long conceded to Fremont, will give Mr. Buchanan her twenty-three electoral votes. This is my data for this conclusion: Buchanan will poll 150,000 votes; Fremont, 140,000; and Fillmore, 50,000. These are liberal calculations for the enemy, and very low ones for the democracy. Ohio is safe. We will elect the following members of Congress:—Groesbeck, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Cox, Miller, Medill, Lawrence Burns, Edgerton, Cockerill, Hall,

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 *per annum, in advance.*
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 *per annum. do.*

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

The State Fair.

The State Fair closed on Friday last. The attendance, considering the state of the weather, was large; but if the weather had been clear and pleasant as it is now, at least three thousand more persons would have been in attendance.

We do not hesitate to say—after a diligent examination of the whole grounds, and having witnessed all the exhibitions of the same kind here—that the articles at the late Fair, in variety, quality, and numbers, surpassed those of any former Fair; and in this opinion we are sustained by all with whom we have conversed on the subject.

We know apprehensions were entertained that the late Fair would not be equal to the public expectations; but it has come and gone, and the State Society, with its annual exhibitions, may now be regarded as a fixed institution. The novelty of the thing had passed away, and the time had come for the reality; and the result has shown that our farmers and mechanics are not only improving and advancing, but that they are proud of the opportunity thus afforded of meeting together, to exhibit and compare the productions of their industry, science and skill.

Our notice of the articles in our last, though extended, was necessarily imperfect. Many things deserving of special attention and remark, were no doubt overlooked.

Among other departments, we were pleased to see that of the planters and farmers so well filled. The stock, of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and the like, was full, and embraced much of the best varieties and bloods.

Floral Hall was radiant with fair faces, flowers, and fruits. The needlework of all kinds exhibited in this Hall, was very fine—better, we are assured, than ever before exhibited.

Among the minerals which we saw in Floral Hall, was a *lump of solid gold*, valued at $600, from the Portis Mine, exhibited by Thos. K. Thomas, Esq., of Louisburg.

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone to our next issue, the proceedings of the State Society, together with a sketch of the remarks of Edmund Ruffin, Esq., the distinguished Virginia agriculturist.

Prof. Mitchell's Address.

We have the pleasure to-day of laying before our readers the excellent and instructive address, delivered before the North-Carolina State Agricultural Society, at the Fair Grounds in this city on Friday last, by Professor ELISHA MITCHELL, of the University.

Prof. Mitchell appeared before the Society under several disadvantages. In the first place, the time allowed him for preparation was short; and then the occasion was unfavorable. Thursday was the day assigned for the address, but on account of the inclemency of the weather it was postponed until Friday; but Friday was quite as unpropitious as the day before, and the Professor spoke to the people in the rain and in a chilling atmosphere. Under the circumstances, the attention he received was most flattering to him, and strongly evincive of the interest felt in the cause of agriculture and the arts.

It is due to the Professor to state that he has had no opportunity to read the proof of his address, and the probability is that it is not in every respect, as it appears here, entirely accurate. It will be published hereafter, however, under the direction of the Executive Committee, when mistakes and errors occurring in this publication of it can be corrected by the Professor himself.

☞ Our thanks to Leroy Springs, Esq., of Charlotte, for a sack of fine family flour; and also to Messrs. Pearson & Sudderth, of Burke, for a barrel of the same. We have never seen nor tasted better flour. Also, to R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Burke, for some of the largest pound pears we have ever seen; and to Messrs. Lindley and to Messrs. Westbrooks and Mendenhall, for a basket of choice fruits. Also, to Dr. D. A. Montgomery, of Alamance, for the largest beet ever produced in the State, weighing eighteen pounds. Also, to D. M. Lewis, Esq., of Louisburg, for some of his excellent Catawba wine.

Mr. Springs' flour, being in sacks, could not, in accordance with the published regulations, be taken notice of by the committee as for a premium; though Mr. Springs was amply compensated for this by the premiums he received on his cattle. He exhibited four Durham cattle, and took a premium on each one of them. The flour of Messrs. Pearson & Sudderth was received at the grounds too late to be entered for a premium.

The Visit of the Governors.

There are some persons so perverted by envy, by disappointed ambition and by other similar causes, that they become spiteful and malicious, and render themselves not only disagreeable and ridiculous, but absolutely intolerable. Such seems to be the nature of him, whoever he be, that penned an article published in the Raleigh Register of the 15th inst, in regard to the vist of Gov. Wise and Gov. Adams to our City.

There is a certain courtesy due to officials like these, coming on a friendly visit from friendly sister States, that no high-minded, honorable man can disregard. Yet the Register has seen fit to abuse and villify them. It has seen fit to impute to them motives of the basest kind. It has seen fit to insinuate that they met to concoct a scheme of treason, and that they were invited here for that purpose by Gov Bragg. We appeal to the one hundred thousand voters of North Carolina, and we ask them, do you believe Thomas Bragg would invite men to the soil of North Carolina to plan treason or disunion? An indignant NO will reverberate from the seashore to the mountains.

And has it come to pass that the honored sons of adjoining States cannot visit North Carolina without being insulted and abused by a press, venerable for its age, but now distinguished by no other quality that can gain it respect? So far as the influence of the Register extends, so far have these Governors been insulted, and so far has the proud reputation of North Carolina for her hospitality, suffered. We think God that influence does not extend beyond the walls of the Register office and the envious spirits that control it. Every true-hearted son of the State will rise up to condemn such conduct.

Who are these Governors? One comes from our sister State of Virginia, and the other from our sister State of South Carolina. They are patriots and true-hearted Southern men. They stand upon the Constitution and their rights as guaranteed by it; and the Register's puny attacks upon them will affect them no more than was the moon affected by the baying of the dog. The former comes covered with the laurels of victory over Know Nothingism, and hence we can account for the spleen of the Register in that direction. The latter comes from a gallant State that has ever known and dared maintain its rights against federalism, and hence the petty spite of the Register towards him.

It may be a matter of conjecture among the people what course the Register would pursue towards the K. N. black Republican Governors of Massachusetts and Ohio if they should visit our State. We are satisfied of one fact: It would not abuse them more heartily than it has Gov. Wise and Gov. Adams. It might—mind, we only say it *might*—call to see them, merely as an act of courtesy.

The Register says, "When there is an actual invasion of those (Southern) rights, the South will stand as ONE MAN." We wish we thought so; but from the recent course of the Register, we fear there is at least "one man" who would stand off, and we much fear he has several sympathisers and advisers.

The Register concludes its article by propounding some questions to us, which we shall not condescend to reply to. It will be recollected we refused to enter into argument with Mr. Hedrick. Our reasons for not replying to these questions are not precisely the same as governed us in that matter; but the principle on which we act is the same in both. This much, however, we say: The questions insinuate falsehood on their face. Both the Governors left here before a vote was polled in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hedrick Dismissed.

We learn that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, held at the Governor's office on Saturday last, Mr. Hedrick was unanimously *dismissed* from his place as a Professor in the University of this State.

We make this announcement with much gratification, though we felt sure from the first that such would be the action of the Executive Committee.

We have received a number of communications on the subject, and several from Trustees of the University, the publication of which has been rendered unnecessary by this action of the Committee.

Mr. Black Republican Hedrick may now turn for consolation and support to his abolition brethren of the free States. His whole conduct in this matter has been not only in direct opposition to the best interests of the University, but it is marked with the grossest ingratitude; and he has shown, by holding on to his place after he had been notified that his usefulness was gone, that he is insensible to those impulses and considerations which never fail to operate on a high-toned and honorable man. Informed that he had ceased to be useful, he begged for time, and at last had to be *dismissed!* Mr. Hedrick, we believe, is a beneficiary of the University; and he was sent to Cambridge on a salary, and sustained there while acquiring and perfecting his knowledge in Agricultural Chemistry. Warmed into life on the hearthstone of the University, the viper turned upon his *Alma Mater* and upon the State of his nativity with his envenomed fangs. But he has been cast out, and is now powerless for evil. If the abolitionists should take him up, the history of his conduct here will follow him; and *they* will know, as *he* will feel, that they have received to their bosom a dangerous, but congenial and ungrateful thing.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Republicans last evening fired one hundred guns in honor of the Pennsylvania election, believing at the time that they, and not the Democrats, had carried it.

Just the predicament of their ally, the Greensboro' Patriot, who would have fired one hundred guns if he had had them. Hear that sheet in its last issue:

"The indications are that the American and Union ticket has succeeded in Pennsylvania, and that the State will go for Fillmore at the November election, when it is expected to make a clean sweep of the Tory decks and to inflict a tremendous flagellation upon Old Buck in his own State. "Nuffeed." Roll on the ball!"

The black republican of Syracuse shout forth their joy over a supposed victory, and the Patriot echoes back the shout. Who is the Southern "tory?" We rejoice that his deck has been swept, and that national conservatism has triumphed over the united hosts of Northern fanatics and Southern traitors. If the editor of the Patriot knows any thing, he knows that had the fusionists carried Pennsylvania last week, it would only have strengthened Fremont, without adding a vote to Fillmore. This he must know, and yet grows glad over the supposition that Fremont is stronger than Buchanan in Pennsylvania. Let Southern men beware of such a sheet.

Portsmouth Riflemen.

This fine corps left the City on yesterday (Tuesday) morning for their home, after a stay of over two days. They were the guests of the Oak-City Guards.

On Monday the Riflemen, the Oak-City Guards, and the Raleigh Cadets shot for silver cups; an account of which, together with an account of the reception and entertainment of the Riflemen, shall appear in our next.

Without a doubt, the Democratic party is in favor of the odious and abominable doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Raleigh Register.

"Squatter sovereignty"—"alien squatter sovereignty"—these are the constant party cries of the K. N. presses of the South; and they are uttered by many who have no sensible or definite idea of their meaning.

What *is* "squatter sovereignty?" It is what the Democrats call "*popular* soveignty"—the right of the people of the Territories, while in a Territorial condition, to manage and regulate their own domestic concerns; and their right, when they assume sovereignty, and frame a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union, to establish or prohibit African slavery. But the K. N. presses of the South, and the abolition presses of the North vie with each other in denouncing this doctrine, which *they* call "squatter sovereignty." The Register asserts that, "without doubt, the Democratic party is in favor of the odious and abominable doctrine of squatter sovereignty"—that is, the right of squatters on the public lands, to prohibit slavery while in a Territorial condition. That is what the Register asserts. Now let us see what the facts are. One of the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

That is the Democratic doctrine on the subject—nothing more, and nothing less. This is the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan, as announced in his letter of acceptance, and as stated in his Sandford letter, and, indeed, on all occasions, whether in letters or speeches. In his Sandford letter he says:

"In my letter to Berks county, of 25th of August, 1847, I had said, 'under the Missouri compromise, slavery was forever prohibited north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people.' What people? *Undoubtedly the people of the Territory assembled in Convention to form a State constitution and ask admission into the Union; and not the first adventurers or 'first comers' who might happen to arrive in the Territory assembled in public meetings.*"

Is not that conclusive? Is not that the very doctrine insisted on by these very K. N. papers? Most assuredly it is; and yet they persist, in the face of well-known and notorious proof to the contrary, in their efforts to produce the impression that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of "squatter sovereignty." But, say they in reply, the Kansas-Nebraska act contains this "squatter sovereignty" doctrine. No such thing. We have that act before us, and it expressly provides, in the 19th section, that the Territory of Kansas, "when admitted as a State, shall be received with or without slavery, as its constitution may prescribe *at the time of its admission.*" What constitution? Why, the constitution framed preparatory to admission, by the majority of actual residents, embracing the requisite population to form a State.

We have repeatedly shown heretofore that the people of a Territory, acting through their Territorial Legislature, have no power either to create or to abolish property. They can do more than *regulate* it. The right to create and the right to abolish property necessarily presupposes sovereign power; and Territorial Legislatures are far from being sovereign. Even State Legislatures are not sovereign. Conventions of the people can alone establish and abolish slavery. And where, we ask, is an instance of the exercise of this sovereign power by the people of a Territory? No instance of the kind can be found, except in the case of California.

But, if it be true, as charged by the K. N. papers, that the Kansas-Nebraska act contains the odious doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," then are *they*, in supporting Mr. Fillmore, equally to blame with the Democrats; for the provisions in the Washington Territorial act, *signed by Mr. Fillmore*, are word for word the same as those in the Kansas-Nebraska act. If there be "squatter sovereignty" in the Kansas act, Mr. Fillmore approved it in the Washington act. But leaving all this out of view, we assert and we show that Mr. Fillmore, in giving his sanction to the act admitting California as a State, expressly approved the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" in its most odious aspect! A large portion of California lies South of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Fillmore and his friends—though begged to do it, as Mr. Badger says—had repeatedly refused to extend this line, known as the Missouri line, to the Pacific; but, under the auspices of his administration, the people of California—*the unnaturalized squatters*—embracing Frenchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen, Chilians, Chinese, and almost all the races on the globe, assembled in convention, without the consent of Congress,—assembled irregularly, in a revolutionary manner, prohibited slavery, and were recognized as a State and admitted into the Union. Mr. Fillmore approved the act, regarding it as so much *gained* to the North; for a large portion of the Territory, be it remembered, is south of the Missouri line. This was one of the measures of the "Compromise" of 1850, which served to reconcile Mr. Fillmore to the Fugitive Slave law; which, after all, as the history of that day shows, he signed with so much reluctance. This California "squatter sovereignty" movement, under the auspices of Mr. Fillmore, was what Mr. Calhoun, in his last great speech in the Senate, pronounced the "*Executive* Proviso," and declared it much worse and much more offensive to the South than the Wilmot Proviso. And yet we observe, by the K. N. presses of the South, that Mr. Fillmore has recently had a conversation with some Southern friend of his, whose letter is published, in which he, Mr. Fillmore, speaks with much feeling of *his* opposition to "squatter sovereignty!" *He is opposed to "squatter sovereignty!"—he, the very man who encouraged and approved it in* 1850, and who now attempts to throw the odium of it on Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party. Either Mr. Fillmore has been misreported by his Southern friend, or he is guilty himself of duplicity and hypocrisy.

As Maj. Wilder amusingly observed, in his reply to Mr. Littlejohn in this place, the Whig objections to Gen. Pierce in 1852 were narrowed down as the election approached, to only one, and that was "*Foss and Fogg! Foss and Fogg! Foss and Fogg!*" Everywhere it was "*Foss and Fogg!*" like so many frogs in the spring of the year. Now it is, "*Brownson! Brownson!*" "*Squatter sovereignty! Squatter sovereignty! Squatter sovereignty!*"

A GREAT CHICKEN RAISER.—Mrs. B. A. Jenkins, of Edgecombe county, N. C., writes to the N. C. Arator, that a few years ago she had to send about the neighborhood to buy chickens and eggs. She got tired of this and determined to raise her own chickens. Last year she sold 800 dozen eggs and some chickens. This year, from 1st Jan'y to 1st Sept. she has sold 1023 dozen eggs and some chickens, besides having an abundance of both for her own use. She promises to give her plan of raising chickens.

We wish she would come and settle in this neighborhood; or that somebody would follow her example. *Fay. Obs.*

Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Convention have passed an entire new canon for the trial of bishops. The vote was unanimous. The House of Bishops are yet to act upon it.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

The Democratic State ticket has been elected by a majority of not less than 3,000. It may reach 6,000.

The Democrats have carried the State Legislature by a large majority, and thus secured *the election of a Democratic United States Senator.*

The Democrats have certainly elected fifteen, and probably sixteen of their candidates for Congress. According to the Pennsylvanian, the next Congressional delegation from this State will stand as follows:

1. Thomas B. Florence, dem.
2. E. J. Morris, amalgamationist, probably elected—in doubt.
3. James Laddy, dem., gain.
4. Henry M. Phillips, dem., gain.
5. Owen Jones, dem.
6. John Hickman, dem.
7. Henry Chapman, dem., gain.
8. J. Glancy Jones, dem.
9. A. E. Roberts, amalgamation.
10. John C. Kunkel, amalgamation.
11. Wm. L. Dewart, dem., gain.
12. J. G. Montgomery, dem., gain.
13. Wm. H. Dimmick, dem.
14. Galusha A. Grow, black republican.
15. Allison White, dem., gain.
16. Dr. John J. Ahl, dem., gain.
17. Wilson Reilly, dem., gain.
18. John R. Edie, amalgamation.
19. John Covode, amalgamation.
20. W. Montgomery, dem., gain.
21. David Ritchie, amalgamation.
22. S. A. Purviance, amalgamation.
23. —— Stewart, amalgamation.
24. J. L. Gillis, dem., gain.
25. John Dick, black republican.

We have, therefore, carried 15 out of the 25 Congressmen, the amalgamationists not more than 8, the black republicans 2. [*Union.*

Ohio Election.

If the Democracy of Ohio have not achieved a full and complete victory over their enemies, their successes in the southern part of the State have been so very great as to awaken the deepest and warmest feelings of gratitude and admiration, wherever the glad tidings have been spread. In the absence of official returns, we will not undertake to give the figures of our majorities. It is enough, and far more than was anticipated, to know that the Democrats have certainly elected nine, and possibly eleven, of their candidates for Congress. In the ten certain members for the Democrats, no account is taken of the reported defeat of Mr. L. D. Campbell, as the chances appear to be in favor of his re-election by a very small majority. [*Union.*

Indiana Election.

Seventy-seven counties in the State have been heard from, which give, according to the despatches of the associated press, Willard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 5,000 majority. We have received several despatches from Indianapolis, and from reliable sources, which place Willard's majority as high as eight and even ten thousand. To use the language of one of these despatches, the Democrats have swept the State. They have elected the State ticket by an overwhelming majority. They have carried both branches of the State Legislature, and they have elected eight out of the eleven Congressmen of which the delegation from this State is composed. Indiana is Democratic all over.—*Union.*

The Florida Election.

Since the result of the election in Pennsylvania, we hear no more of telegraphic despatches announcing Know-Nothing triumphs in Florida.

The Savannah Georgian states that, according to its figures, official and reported, from Florida, Perry (Dem.) leads Walker (Amer.) about 300 for Governor, and Hawkins (Dem.) leads Baker (Amer.) full 400 for Congress. The remaining counties, it is thought, are more likely to increase than diminish these majorities.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Democratic gains of Congressmen at the elections held on Tuesday last foot up thus:

Pennsylvania,	10
Ohio,	10
Indiana,	6
Total,	26

The above, with the gains which will certainly be made in New York, Illinois, New Jersey and Connecticut, will give the next House of Representatives to the Democrats by a very decided majority.

South Carolina Elections.

W. P. Miles, dem., is elected to Congress from the Charleston District. In the other districts the old members are re-elected.

ABOLITIONISM IN OUR MIDST.—We have frequently called the attention of the Southern people to the alarming influence which hired emmissaries from the North are exerting on our slave property. We believe the public cannot too often be reminded of this incendiary movement which has been set on foot by the enemies of the South, to destroy her peace by instigating servile war. As evidencing the necessity of the caution we have urged, we cite a few examples of announcements contained in some of our exchanges.

A day or two ago we gave an account of the expulsion from Alabama and Mississippi of several Northern incendiaries. Of two more of these persons, the Sunter (Ala.) Democrat says:

"We have just learned from a private source that two men by the name of Pierce, Yankee school teachers in Clarke county, Miss., have been detected in attempting to incite the negroes in that section, to insurrection, in the following bold and fearless manner. One of these *gentlemen* had identified himself with the community in which he lived, by purchasing a saw mill, under which he has a room, so constructed as to enable him to hold his councils unperceived. It was discovered in a neighboring swamp that they had also fitted up a rendezvous, with seats, &c, sufficient to accommodate three hundred persons, where, according to the testimony of the negroes, they (the negroes) had assemblies of from ten miles square."

The Elba (Ala.) Democrat, states that five or more of these pernicious scoundrels were recently expelled from that place for crimes similar to those above described.

Two pedlars were recently expelled from Cheraw, South Carolina, on the charge of tampering with negroes. One of them on his arrival in New York—to which place his passage was paid—published a lachrymose card in the New York Herald, in which he stated, with all the necessary preliminaries of injustice, oppression and ire, that he had been deprived of his property.

A few days ago, the citizens of Livingston, Sumter county, Ga., held a meeting to consider the case of a man named Sherwood, charged with being an abolition incendiary. He was ordered to leave the State within three days. A suspected abolitionist has also been arrested at Columbus, Miss., and placed in jail for trial.

Now, when in connection with these extracts it is recollected that about four weeks ago, a Black Republican scoundrel was driven from Lexington in Virginia, who will dare say that there is not eminent need of constant warning?

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.—The Democrats of Raleigh had an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening, which was ably and eloquently addressed by R. P. Waring, Esq., the Elector for the Mecklenburg District. Proceedings in our next.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—We are authorized to state that Gen. J. Allison, of Orange, and Maj. Wilder, elector for the District, will address the people at Prattsburg, on the N. C. R. R., on Saturday next, the 25th inst.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—The following extract from one of Mr. Buchanan's speeches in New York cannot be too frequently or too carefully read:

"I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary power; I have contemplated the people of other countries; but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels for his fellow-man except in the United States. And if you could feel how despotism looks on, how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the constitution and Union in your hearts—next to your belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the constitution of your country for earth."

The Popular Vote for President in 1852.

The following is a table showing the popular vote for President at the election in 1852:

POPULAR VOTE IN 1852.

	Whig.	*Dem.*	*F. S.*
Alabama,	15,038	26,881	
Arkansas,	7,404	12,193	
California,	34,971	39,665	100
Connecticut,	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware,	6,293	6,318	62
Florida,	2,875	4,318	
Georgia,	16,660	34,805	
Illinois,	64,933	80,597	9,966
Indiana,	80,901	95,299	6,934
Iowa,	15,855	17,762	6,606
Kentucky,	57,068	53,806	365
Louisiana,	17,255	18,647	
Maine,	32,543	41,609	8,030
Maryland,	35,077	40,022	54
Massachusetts,	56,062	46,880	29,993
Michigan,	33,860	41,812	7,237
Mississippi,	17,548	26,876	
Missouri,	29,984	38,353	
New Hampshire,	16,147	29,997	6,695
New Jersey,	38,556	44,305	350
New York,	262,083	321,882	25,329
North Carolina,	39,058	39,744	59
Ohio,	152,526	169,220	31,682
Pennsylvania,	179,122	198,568	8,524
Rhode Island,	7,626	8,375	644
South Carolina,	(Electors chosen by Legislature.)		
Tennessee,	58,898	57,018	
Texas,	4,995	13,552	
Vermont,	22,173	13,044	8,631
Virginia,	57,132	72,413	
Wisconsin,	22,240	32,658	8,814
Total,	1,393,089	1,596,395	158,123

ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1852.

	No of Electors	*Pierce.*	*Scott.*
Alabama,	9	9	
Arkansas,	4	4	
California,	4	4	
Connecticut,	6	6	
Delaware,	3	3	
Florida,	3	3	
Georgia,	10	10	
Illinois,	11	11	
Indiana,	13	13	
Iowa,	4	4	
Kentucky,	12		12
Louisiana,	6	6	
Maine,	8	8	
Maryland,	8	8	
Massachusetts,	13		13
Michigan,	6	6	
Mississippi,	7	7	
Missouri,	9	9	
New Hampshire,	5	5	
New Jersey,	7	7	
New York,	35	35	
North Carolina,	10	10	
Ohio,	23	23	
Pennsylvania,	27	27	
Rhode Island,	4	4	
South Carolina,	8	8	
Tennessee,	12		12
Texas,	4	4	
Vermont,	5		5
Virginia,	15	15	
Wisconsin,	5	5	
Total,	296	254	42

I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery. And although I will not laugh at their calamity, nor mock when their fear cometh, yet *I will* hail it as the dawn of a political millennium.—*J. R. Giddings, Fremont man and black Republican.*

Let me then call upon your powerful and influential meeting, as they value the union of these States, the greatest political blessing ever conferred by a bountiful Providence upon man—as they value the well-being of the slave and free negro—as they value even the cause of regular and constitutional emancipation,—to exert all our energies to put down the long continued agitation in the North against slavery in the South. Is it unreasonable that the South should make this demand? The agitation has reached such a height that the Southern people feel their personal security to be involved. It has filled the minds of the slaves with vague notions of emancipation, and, in the language of General Jackson, threatens "to stimulate them to insurrection and produce all the horrors of a servile war." Although any such attempt on their part would be easily and speedily suppressed, yet what horrors might not in the mean time be perpetrated? Many a mother now retires to rest at night under dreadful apprehensions of what may befall herself and her family before the morning. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and, therefore, any state of society, in which the sword of Damocles is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must, at last, become intolerable. To judge correctly of our relative duties towards the people of the South, we ought to place ourselves in their position, and do unto them as we would they should do unto us under similar circumstances. This is the golden rule.
James Buchanan, national Democrat.

Pennsylvania and Indiana Elections—Democracy Triumphant!

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Pennsylvania is certainly Democratic by at least 4,060.

In Indiana, Willard's (Democratic) majority for Governor, will range from five to eight thousand.—The Democrats have the Legislature as far as heard from. The Congressional delegation stands five Democrats to three fusionists.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Official returns from several counties have been received, slightly reducing the Democratic majority.

Nothing further from Ohio or Indiana.

The Fusionists in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Republican State Committee, and two of the seceding members of the Fillmore State Committee, publish a fusion electoral ticket this morning. The Fillmore Committee publish the proceedings of meetings held last night, and the regular Fillmore and Donelson ticket.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The entire returns, official and reported, with all the corrections received up to two o'clock to-day, show a Democratic majority in the State of 6,648.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The Cincinnati Gazette says the Republican majority is over 30,000 in the State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Col. S. Medary telegraphs to the Journal of Commerce, from Columbus, that the Democrats have elected to Congress, Groesback, Pendleton, Miller, Cox, Cockrell and Hall. Medill and Horn's districts are not in.

Second Electoral District.

Messrs. Blow and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Washington,	Beaufort	"	Friday,	Oct. 24.
Greenville,	Pitt	"	Saturday,	" 25.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

Fifth Electoral District.

We are requested to announce that S. E. Williams, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, will address the people as follows:

Morton's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday,	Oct, 25
Carthage,	Moore,	Tuesday,	" 28
Pittsborough,	Chatham,	Thursday,	" 30

Sixth Electoral District.

Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, will address his fellow-citizens on the Presidential question at the following times and places:

Some point in Ashe	"	Thursday,	Oct. 23
Wentworth, Rockingham	"	Tuesday,	" 28
Ayersville, "	"	Saturday,	" 1

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 14th inst., at the residence of Col. Cadwallader Jones, near Hillsboro', by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Mr. George W. Brown, of Greensboro, Ala., to Miss Fanny Iredell, eldest daughter of Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Esq.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died, at Chestnut Hill, his residence in Northampton County, on the 2d inst., John B. Bynum, Esq., aged twenty-nine years.

We are fully sensible of how difficult it is to portray justly the character of our deceased friend in an obituary notice; the limits of such will not allow extended comment, and the language is regarded at best as dictated by too partial friendship. While we admit that we were bound to the deceased by strong ties of affection, yet we have no desire to clothe his character in borrowed light, for we feel that he needs no higher eulogy than to be spoken of really as he was.

The subject of this notice was gifted with a fine natural mind, which was improved by study and the best education to be obtained in the schools and university of his native State, so that few men of his age had acquired a greater fund of useful information, or possessed a more highly cultivated intellect.

In 1848 he graduated at Chapel Hill, and soon thereafter was admitted to the bar, but never engaged actively in practice. In the summer of 1852 he was elected a member of the Legislature from his native county, Northampton, by a flattering majority, although for many years previous it had been represented by gentlemen of opposite politics. In 1854 he was re-elected by an increased majority, but, greatly to the regret of his friends, his health during the present year rendered the acceptance of a nomination impossible. The time he served in the Legislature was not unprofitable to his constituents nor to the State, for, while he spoke very seldom, yet his suggestions were valuable, and he worked faithfully, and with ability, as chairman of some important committees, and as a member of others. He was, above all, strictly conscientious in the discharge of his duties; his course was open and manly, evading no responsibility, and presenting an example of incorruptible integrity—indeed, it is believed that he would not have sacrificed one iota of principle to serve his party or to save the State.

"Not even to save the whole cargo of truth,
Would he cast out a part in a storm."

Had he been spared life he would, doubtless, have acquired an enviable fame. Some men, it is true, have, at his age, achieved greatness, but lasting reputations are generally made at a more advanced period of life. In the present instance, however, the position attained by our friend, although high and flattering, is not to be regarded as a true criterion of his merits, for, from the day that he graduated until that of his death, an almost unremitted bad state of health, while it did not render him a less agreeable companion, paralyzed, in a measure, his energies, and hurried him to the grave in the prime of life and manhood.

But it is the unsullied moral character of the deceased that his friends now cherish most fondly. He was not faultless; he shared the common failings of humanity, but with perfect truth we can say, that in an acquaintance by no means limited we have never known a more upright man. He seemed to be governed in all his acts solely by principle, and we have heard it remarked by many of his most intimate relations and friends, that, even in anger, they had never known him to utter a profane word, nor in moments of the greatest hilarity to make use of an immoral one. It may be added that a more dutiful son never repaid the tender care and affection of a mother, nor a kinder husband the devotion of a wife. Such a character is, indeed, his highest eulogy—the noblest epitaph that can be written on his tomb.

The death of a man of such sterling virtues and intellectual capacity must be regarded as a public loss as well as a private calamity. Yet, although he died at an early age, with the promise of the future bright before him, we would not recall him, nor risk the perfection of his character by the uncertain events of a longer life.

A FRIEND.

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., }
WILMINGTON, Oct. 17th, 1856. }

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending 30th September last, be paid to Stockholders on and after the 13th November next, and that the books of the Company for the transfer of Stock be closed on 1st November.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.
Oct. 18th, 1856. 96—113N.

SELECT SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OPEN A SCHOOL ON the first Monday in January next, in the Eastern part of the City, one mile from the Capitol.

An experience in Teaching of several years in the neighborhood of Raleigh, will it is hoped, secure patronage.

The round of studies will embrace the Latin, Greek and French Languages, together with the sciences and other branches pursued in Colleges and other Seminaries.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Languages,	$15 00
English, higher studies,	15 00
Minor branches,	12 00

The assistance of John B. Bobbitt is procured for giving instructions, particularly in the Classic department.

Board about $10 per month. The student furnishing his own lights and washing.

JOS. J. YOUNG.
October 20, 1856. 1155—w3t.

** Register, Age, and Advocate copy.

IMPORTANT SALE.—ON SATURDAY 8TH NOVEMBER, we will sell at Public Auction near the Town of Greenville, the following articles belonging to the Tar River Improvement:

1 Screw Pump 27 in. bore, 30 ft long.
1 Osgood's Dredging Machine 10 Horse power Boiler and Machinery in perfect order.
1 Steam Pile Driver.
4 Scow Flats.
A Lot Spikes, Plank, Tools &c.

R. L. MYERS, } Comr'.
W. J. BLOW, }
Greenville, Sept. 29, 1856. 96—2t.

NEW WORK.—(AGENTS WANTED.) COMPLETE History of the Russian War, now Ready. One vol. octavo, Illustrated with Engravings, Including a large Colored Map of the Seat of War. Also, a beautiful Chart, drawn by an Artist eight months in the Crimea. Being a complete and reliable History of the War from its commencement to its close. All the accounts being from the most authentic official sources, and from eye witnesses and participants in the scenes described.

BY WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Correspondent of the London Times.

Full particulars of the terms with Agents, which are very liberal, will be given, on application by mail to the subscriber.

Persons desiring a sample copy and Prospectus book sent immediately, in order to save time, can have the same forwarded by return mail, (postage 34 cents) prepaid by ourselves, on our receiving two dollars.

Having been in the publishing business in New Haven the past fifteen years, the most satisfactory reference will always be given when desired. Address,

H. MANSFIELD, PUBLISHER,
134 York Street, New Haven, Conn.
Oct. 20 1856. 96—1t.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856, WILL BE sold at public sale, on the premises, the valuable tract of land, situate in the County of Wayne, on Nahunta Swamp, adjoining the lands of Robert Taylor, George Thompson and others, known as the Thompson plantation, containing about twelve hundred acres. On the plantation there is a good convenient dwelling—also, large and commodious barns, a cotton-gin and screw and all other necessary buildings.

Also at the same time, will be sold about 150 bales of cotton, 12 or 1500 barrels of corn and many other articles.

Terms.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. The other property on a credit of six months. Bonds and approved sureties required.

By order of the representatives of
ELIAS BARNES, dec'd.
Oct. 18, 1856. 96—[illegible]

ATTENTION!—ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE firm of Booker & Cole are now positively the last time requested to come forward and pay their notes and accounts to me, the undersigned being one of the above named firm, which firm will no longer continue; and all demands that are not settled immediately will be found in the hands of an officer. The undersigned may be found at W. H. Cook's store, (Ira Beckwith's old stand,) opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

J. W. COLE.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1856. 95—swtD25.

J. M. STEVENSON,
GENERAL AGENT,

For the sale of all kinds of produce. All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE No. 34, NORTH-WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 20, 1856. 96—aw1ypd.

ENGROSSING CLERK.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE William H. H. Conner, (Democrat,) of Randolph, as a candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the next Legislature.
Oct. 13, 1856. 94—wtd.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the next Legislature to grant a charter for Mining and Transporting Coal within the State, entitled "The North Carolina Gas, Coal and Transportation Company."
October 21, 1856. 96—1mw.

House of Commons.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the members elect to the House of Commons, that he will be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk. R. DON WILSON.
Aug. 28, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE subscriber will make application at the approaching session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the emancipation of his boy *Sam*, commonly called *Sam Morphis.* JAMES NEWLIN,
of Alamance.
October 2, 1856. 93—tmLpd.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF HOLLY SPRINGS High School, in Wake county, will apply to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation.
October 2, 1856. 93—1m.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress

[Public No. 63.]

AN ACT to reimburse the State of Vermont the expenses incurred by her in paying her militia called out in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine to preserve the neutrality of the country.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Vermont, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, four thousand and nine dollars and eighteen cents, the same being the amount expended by said State in subsisting her militia called out to preserve the neutrality of the United States, then involved in the troubles on the Canada frontier.

June 16, 1856

[Public 64.]

AN ACT for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in deepening the channel of the Patapsco river, and in rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to the steam frigates and other war vessels of the United States.

In the Senate of the United States August 16, 1856. The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated the bill entitled "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded in pursuance of the constitution to reconsider the same; and Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

ASBURY DICKINS, Secretary

House of Representatives of the United States, August 16 1856

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled, "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution to reconsider the same, had, "Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the said bill, and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same

Attest WM CULLOM
Clerk H Reps U States

[Public 65.]

AN ACT to fix the graduation periods for lands in the Greensburg district, in the State of Louisiana

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in classifying the unsold and unappropriated public lands in the district of Greensburg, subject to sale, in the State of Louisiana, under the act entitled, "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the respective periods therein referred to shall be computed from the dates on which the lands became subject to private entry, after the first or original offering of the same

Approved August 18, 1856.

[Public 66.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and forty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of five engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workman's tools, postage of public letters fuel, oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery; fuel commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Provided, that the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation

To enable to the Secretary of the Navey to publish the charts of the explorations of La Platte river, and the charts to the surveys of Behrings Straits Expedition, twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars

That each purser attached to a sloop of war or other vessel smaller than a frigate, shall be authorized to appoint a clerk in lieu of the steward heretofore allowed, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of such vessel; and such clerk shall have the privileges allowed to the clerk of the commanding officer, and his yearly compesation shall be four hundred dollars and one ration per day

MARINE CORPS

For pay of the officers, non-commissiond officers, musicians and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' servine of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for re-enlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-four cents

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents

For clothing, fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars

For fuel, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-two cents

For military stores, repairs of arms, paying of armorer, or accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, ninety-six thousand dollars

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, sixty thousand dollars

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage and wharfage, compensation to judges-advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman and porter at the hospital head quarters, and for the repair of two cisterns at headquarters, thirty two thousand one hundred dollars

NAVY YARDS

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs at the several navy yards, viz.

PORTSMOUTH, N H

For completing launching ways to ship house number four, pitch house, tools for machinists and smiths, timber slip, dredging, fences, completing the extension of ship house number four, repairs of all kinds, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars

BOSTON

For stone wall and filling around machine shop, battery and ordnance quay, paving, pile wharf, gas pipes and burners for yard and officer's quarters, cleaning out timber dock, braiding machine, fittings for hide cutter, bobbins for ropewalk, and strap ganging machine for block shop, dry dock engines, (deficiency,) completing shear wharf, engine for gun carriage shop, steam pump for watering ships, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars

NEW YORK

For building and completing storehouse, building and completing coal house, extending quay wall, launching ways in shiphouses D and E, dredging channels, repairs of cob wharf, dry dock, paving and flagging, permanent fixtures for heating saw mill, improvements of new purchase for marine barracks, and piling for the same, if necessary filling lop places, completing water pipes lightning conductors, extending sewers, completing steaming house and machinery, completing oakum picking machine and engines for the same, stable for commandant's horse, and for repairs of all kinds, four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars

For deficiency for castings for engine house, one thousand four hundred and sixt, six dollars and fifty-eight cents

PHILADELPHIA

For steam house and stoves, dredging channels, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, building and completing guard houses, building and completing offices, and repairs of all kinds, sixty four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars

WASHINGTON

For completing extension of boiler shop, completing conversion of old ordnance to machine shop, timber shed, pavements, drains, and gutters, grading and filling, dredging, extension of iron foundry, machinery and tools, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-one thousand and eight dollars

For completing repairs of brass foundry, destroyed by fire, five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars

NORFOLK

For grading and draining, iron railway and cars, dredging continuing quay wall, timber landing and slip at saw mill, masting shears, engines, tools, cranes, and lighters, completing and extending saw mill, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars

PENSACOLA

For completing permanent wharf, deep basin and dredging, completing rail tracks, completing removal of sunken caisson, completing extension of granite wharf, dredging and piers in front of basin mast shears, kitchen to ordinary quarters, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, completing wharves, paint shop, lightning conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand and nine hundred and thirty-four dollars

SAN FRANCISCO

For four houses for officers, steam box, pitch kettles, wharf, with stone wall, saw mill, artesian well, grading, completing smythery, joiner's shop and timber shed, storehouse, and wharf, three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars

HOSPITALS

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

BOSTON

For building and completing surgeon's house, and for repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

NEW YORK

For brick building, machinery, and fixtures for warming and ventilating hospital, for filling and grading cemetery, repairs of laboratory buildings, repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars

NORFOLK

For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars

PENSACOLA

For wall around burial ground, steam boiler, pump and reservoir, draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars

MAGAZINES

For the construction and completion of work, and for the current repairs at the several naval magazines

PORTSMOUTH, N H

For ordnance building, shell house for loaded shells, gun skids and shot beds, forty thousand dollars

BOSTON

For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars

NEW YORK

For altering gunners to store house, shot beds, skids powder boat, dredging, and repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand dollars

WASHINGTON

For building and completing iron shed for ordnance purposes, twenty two thousand dollars

NORFOLK

For repairs of wall at Fort Norfolk, short beds, gun skids and crane, new machinery and tools, eleven thousand dollars

PENSACOLA

For brick wall around shell house, and for current repairs, two thousand six hundred dollars

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; seven hundred and eighty two dollars

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty thousand dollars

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollars. Provided, That the charts shall be sold when completed, and the instruments used be of American [manufacture]

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars

For models, drawings, and copying, postage freight, and transportation, for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, twelve thousand dollars

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For erection, improvement, and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-two cents

For preparing the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-four cents

For Stevens war steamer, eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty four cents

For completing basin and railway at the navy yard at San Francisco, three hundred and five thousand dollars

For completing coal depot at Key West, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That out of the sum of thirty one thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty six," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty six, for "Contingencies of the Marine Corps" there be allowed and paid any expenses which have been incurred for the purpose of introducing gas into the quarters and hospital head quarters, and for lighting the same

Approved August 16, 1856

[Public 56.]

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of members of Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of each senator, representative and delegate in Congress shall be six thousand dollars for each Congress, and mileage as now provided by law for two sessions only, to be paid in manner following, to wit: on the first day of each regular session each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage for one session, and on the first day of each month thereafter during such session, compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the continuance of such session, and at the end of such session he shall receive the residue of his salary due to him at such time at the rate aforesaid still unpaid; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session and monthly during such session compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum till the fourth day of March terminating the Congress, and on that day each senator, representative and delegate shall be entitled to receive any balance of the six thousand dollars not theretofore paid in the said monthly instalments as above directed

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate pro tempore when there shall be no Vice President, or the Vice President shall have become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice President; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive double the compensation above provided for representatives, payable at the times and in the manner above provided for payment of the compensation of representatives

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this law shall apply to the present Congress, and each senator, representative and delegate shall be entitled to receive the difference only between their per dim compensation already received under the law now in force and the compensation provided by this act

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That in the event of the death of any senator, representative, or delegate prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress he shall be neither entitled to mileage or compensation and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of his compensation computed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum as he may not have received and any mileage that may have actually accrued and be due and unpaid

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any books shall hereafter be ordered to and received by members of Congress by a resolution of either or both houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation hereinbefore provided for such member or members: Provided, however, That this shall not extend to books ordered to be printed by the public printer during the Congress for which the said member shall have been elected

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and Secretary of the Senate respectively, to deduct from the monthly payments of members as herein provided for, the amount of his compensation for each day that such member shall be absent from the House or Senate respectively unless such representative, senator or delegate shall assign as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family

SEC. 7 And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed

Approved August 16, 1856.

[Public 68]

AN ACT to amend the acts regulating the fees, costs, and other judicial expenses of the government in the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, before the accounts of the United States marshals, district attorneys, and clerks, are presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for settlement, they shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the United States in the district in which the officers presenting the accounts officiate, whether in the States or Territories, and the same shall be subject to revision upon their merits by said accounting officers, as in case of other public accounts; Provided, however, That no accounts of fees or costs paid to any witness or juror upon the order of any judge or commissioner, shall be so re-examined as to charge any marshal for an enormous taxation of such fees or costs

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the commissioners of the United States circuit courts shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the district in which they are appointed, previous to their presentation to, or revision by, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SEPARATELY, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy-agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No.* (*name the class,*) *for the Navy-yard at* (*name the yard.*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy-agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantor, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantor*]

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

[*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy-agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak plank
6—White-pine and spruce lumber, seasoned
7—Lime
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
10—Slate
11—Iron and nails
Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
25—Iron castings

BOSTON.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yell'w-pine lumber
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber
7—Lime and hair
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Packing
25—Iron castings.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine
5—Hard wood
6—White-pine, spruce, &c.
7—Lime, hair, &c.
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
Cl'ss No. 16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
25—Iron-work and castings
26—Machinery and tools
28—Lightning conductors
29—Diving-bell

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Seasoned yellow-pine timber
4—Seasoned yellow-pine lumber
5—Oak and hard-wood timber
6—Seasoned white-pine timber & lumber
7—Lime and hair
9—Gravel and sand
10—Tin
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails
Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting, packing, and hose
26—Machinery.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1—Clothing
2—Hats, boots, sho's, &c.
3—Provisions
4—Groceries
5—Dry goods
6—Bread, &c.
7—Tobacco
8—Chandlery
Class No. 9—Hardware
10—Iron and nails
11—Paints, oil, and glass
12—Files
13—Lumber
14—Provender
15—Firewood
16—Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber
7—Lime and hair
8—Cement
9—Sand and gravel
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,
12—Steel
Cl'ss No. 13—Pig iron
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1—Bricks,
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine,
5—Black-walnut boards,
6—White-pine
7—Lime
8—Cement
9—Sand
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails,
12—Steel
Class No 14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belting and packing.

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yel'w-pine ti'ber
4—Yellow-pine lumber
5—Hard-wood timber and lumber
6—White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7—Lime
9—Cockle shells
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,
12—Steel
Class No 14—Files
15—Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware,
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Belti'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
24—Cop'er and composition nails
26—Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy-agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy-agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Sept. 20, 1856. 1151—w4w.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President.*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary.*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney.*
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKWITH & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 1[illegible], 1856. 68—swtf.

Sea Shore Hotel For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Court House in Smithville on Monday the 13th day of October next, the water lots with the improvements thereon, in the town of Smithville known as lots Nos 20, and 21. On said lots is a building nearly completed about 24 ft long by 40 ft wide, intended for a Hotel. It has three stories besides a basement, and contains 65 rooms. The buildings front directly on the Bay, commanding a fine view of the beautiful harbor of Smithville and also of the Ocean only 2 miles distant. From the well known healthfulness of Smithville and its easy access by rail road and steamboats it is evident that a little enterprise only is needed to make it one of the most fashionable watering places in the South.

Terms made known at sale.

For futher information apply the the subscriber at Smithville, N. C.

SAM'L LANGDON,
Ex'r of S. B. Everett.

Sept. 11, 1856. 86—ts.

MUIR & STEVENS—FALL IMPORTATION OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. —We have just imported by ships Orient, Ionian, Uncle Joe and Westmaland, a large and beautiful assortment of China, Earthenware, &c., comprising every article usually kept in such an establishment. Some of the patterns are entirely new and very different from anything ever before offered in this market. Our stock of Gilt and White French China, Cut and Pressed Glass, Looking Glasses, Plated Casters, Waiters and Fancy Goods, is large and commanding. Merchants and others wishing goods in the above line, would do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are satisfied that we can sell as low as any house in the Northern markets. Stone Ware of superior quality.

MUIR & STEVENS.
No. 55 Sycamore st.,

Sept. 15th, 1856. 86—1m.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st October, 1856:

Allen, J J
Buffalo, G W
Barker, Thomas
Bagwell, Green
Blackwood, A D 2
Brooks, S E
Betts, Miss Jane
Bobbitt, John B 2
Benjamin, George
Badders, Royster
Bryan, T
Bryan, Doctor
Brown, Mrs Martha A
Battle, Doctor R
Bryan, J S
Barker, Wm
Brogden, A J
Bartlet, Pathena
Baxter, R P
Bristin, Patrick
Belvin, E C
Branson, Levi
Buffalo, Wm A
Branch, Mrs Julia A
Craig, Wm M
Coleman, Jesse
Clarke, H J R
Cummings, Wm H
Capps, Thomas J 2
Chadwick, S M
Copplin, Wm T
Cain, Wm 2
Carter, Edward
Campbell, Chas F
Dibble, Harlow J
Evans, Mrs Jane
Gustus, Sollomon
Gooch, Duncan
Gill, Daniel
Gurgons, Eunice
Garrett, S L
Herndon, Doctor John R 5
Hall, Ralph R
Howe, John W
Hutchings, J W
Hackney, Wm D
Hindry, Miss Mary
Holden, Joseph W
Horton, C H 2
Harp, Miss Francis
Hundley, John A
Horton, Mrs Lucy J
Hixton, Wm
Hinton, D
Hill, Thomas
Harrison, Nancy
Hughes, Hanson
High, Mrs Francis
Howe, John W
Hollister, Martha A
Hanes, Mrs Lucy
Hawley, J L
Harris, Miss Sarah E
Hindry, Miss Mary
House, H W
Holland, Miss Olivia
Henderson, James
Harrod, James T
Hodges, Mrs Louisa
Jones, Kinion
Jones, Robert
Jones, Miss Penolope
Jones, Mrs Emily
Jones, Nathaniel
Jones, Josiah
Jeffreys, J G
Jeffreys, Mrs Gilly
Johnson, Polly A
Johnson, James M
Johnson, Wm D
Johnson, Miss Margaret
Jones, Chisey
Johnson, Nathaniel
Love & Lutterloh
Langdon, Wm J
Latta, J W
Mindelshon, Louis
Matcher, Robert
McCullers, Edward S
McDowell, Wm
Moss, P M
Moore, G B
McCullers, W
Mershaw, Benj
McChesthan, Miss Mariah
Neal, N J
Nixon, W C
Parker, John E
Parham, James T
Pollard, Cass
Peoples & Rowland,
Peirson, James
Pergerson, J B
Parish, Willie J
Partin, Alfred
Palmer, Miss Betsey
Parker, Rimsbery
Powell, Caswell
Price, A
Parish, Wm
Pullen, Jesse
Reynolds, W J 2
Riggan, Littleton
Ripiton, Paul A
Robertson, Miss
Reed, Wm
Ruth, Elizabeth
Rabun, John
Seawell, Asa
Suggs, Wm H
Smith, Robert K
Sater & Co, E
Stone, Jr, David
Smith, Miss Handy
Simpson, James
Turner, A
Taylor, Miss V T
Taylor, James
Toole, Miss Betty
Taylor, John R
Utley, Samuel
Utley, Bradford
Young, Isaac
Yates, Robert F
Wiggins, Sollomon
Woodard, W A 2
Ward, W P
Wray, P J
Woodard, John
Woodard, Augustus
Waldhaur, David
Wren, Wm
Wiggins, Miss Peninah
Witcher, David R
Williams, Duncan 2
Whitaker, Pattie
Winston, H L
Williamson, Miss P A
Wilson, Betty
Wilkinson, Wm
Weaver, Mrs Sarah
Warren, W P
Wortley, Miss Maria

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE.

Raleigh, Oct. 06, 1856. 92—

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2 00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

LAND SALE AT CAROLINA CITY.

THE CAROLINA CITY COMPANY PROPOSES TO sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at Carolina City, a limited number of eligible Lots in said City, immediately on BEAUFORT HARBOR.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the public to the importance of this sale. The proposed City is at the terminus of the Railroad from Goldsboro' via Newbern to Beaufort Harbor, which is the grand termini of the Internal Improvement system of North Carolina, and where a magnificent city must rapidly grow up.

The City Company only propose to sell a limited number of Lots, to allow parties who ask at once to obtain foothold an opportunity to do so: another will not probably be given soon, as the Company has no desire to part with any considerable amount of the property.

Terms liberal and will be made known at sale.

October 10, 1856. —wtd.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.

The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Contributions to Literature, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.

Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.

Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.

Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 38—sw6m.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Episcopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M

September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land, lying ten miles West of Raleigh, in a high and healthy neighborhood. The tract consists of 738 acres of which about 250 acres are open and in a state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, embracing [illegible] stables, cotton gin, smokehouse, &c. Also three wells of good water, and several excellent springs in different parts of the plantation. There are between two and three hundred acres of bottom land, of which about 125 acres are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with oak and pine.

I will sell the above land, either entire or in portions to suit purchasers, on moderate terms, and will receive in payment either cash or likely young negroes. Apply to the subscriber on the premises; or, if by letter, direct to Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS YOUNG.

September 15, 1856. 96—swtf.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 15, 1856. 86—

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 23, 1856.

VISITORS TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Fair, will be carried over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and returned, for the price of a single ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases where they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article, belonging to the same person, will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms to the Henderson Fair.

A special Freight Train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh, on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair; and Exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for the train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed on the passenger trains.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

89—swt140.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 22, 1856. 1151—w6w.